THE HOUSE ON THE HILL

THE IDAHO SENATORIAL ELECTION PROVOKES A DISCUSSION.

The Democrats Attack Its Validity and Declare It Was Unconstitutional-The Republicans Defend It-Ex-Governor Shoup Sworn In.

SENATE.

In the Senate to-day a communication from the Governor of Idaho, transmitting credentials of the Senators-elect from that State-Messrs. George L. Shoup and William J. McConnell-was received.

William J. McConnell—was received.

The credentials were read and Mr. Hear moved that, as Mr. Shoup was present, the oath of office be administered to him.

Mr. Vance remarked that the new State of Idaho appeared to have elected more than its fair share of Senators, and he thought that the credentials should be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Elections.

Mr. Hoar's motion was agreed to, and
that Senator escorted Mr. Shoup to the
Clerk's desk where he took the oath of

office.

Mr. Harris inquired what had become
of Mr. Vance's motion, and said that Mr.
Shoup had been simply sworn on his prima facte case.

Mr. Vance said that it was stated in the

Mr. Vance said that it was stated in the newspapers that three Senators had been elected in Idaho, and that the Legislature had gone to the extent of assigning to each of them the term of which he should serve. That was contrary, he said, to the rule of the Senate and to the Constitution. He thought it proper, therefore, that the question should be determined by the proper committee of the Senate.

Mr. Mitchell said that he had reliable information that neither the Legislature of Idaho, nor the Senators-elect, had attempted in any shape, manner or form to determine which of them should have the long and which the short term. That was a false report. So far as the election of three Senators was concerned, he held that was regular and in order.

Senators was concerned, he held that was regular and in order.

Every one knew that the terms of one of the two Senators, whose credentials had been presented, would expire on the 4th of March next, and that being so the Legislature had a right to elect a Senator for the six-year term beginning then.

Mr. Hoar argued that it was clear and unquestionable that one of the two Senators whose credentials had just been presented would go out on the 4th of March, 1891, and the Legislature, being in session, had elected a Senator for the term that would then begin. Beyond all question, there would be a vacancy at that time because one of these two Senators would have to go out on that date.

there would be a vacancy at that time because one of these two Senators would have to go out on that date.

Mr. Carlisle said the Legislature of Idaho had no right to assume tin advance of action by the Senate) that there would be a vacancy in the Senate from that State on the 4th of March, 1891. No election of a Senator to fill such vacancy could take place until it was legally known that that vacancy would occur. After it had been determined by the Senate in a constitutional way that there would be a vacancy after the 4th of March next, the Legislature of Idaho, if in session, might proceed at once to choose a Senator, and if the Legislature was not in session an appointment of a Senator should be made by the Governor of the State. He imagined that there never had been a case in the history of the country where a State Legislature had chosen three Senators at once.

Mr. Hawley—Is it not imperative under the Constitution that there shall be a vrcancy after the 4th of March next?

Mr. Carlisle—I think so.

Mr. Hawley—Then how could the Legislature of Idaho be any more certain of that fact three months hence than it is to-day?

Mr. Carlisle—Each one of these gentle—

that fact three months hence than it is to-day?

Mr. Carlisle—Each one of these gentlemen holds precisely the same form of credentials. Now I want the Senator to state what the Senate would do in case all three of them presented their credentials at the same time. How would the Senate determine that two of them were legally elected and that one of them was not?

The discussion was continued by Mossrs. Stewart, Saunders, Cockrell, Spooner, Reagan and Mitchell.

Mr. Spooner asked Mr. Reagan whether the State of Idaho was not entitled to two Senators.

Senators.

Mr. Reagan—Yes.

Mr. Spooner—The Legislature of Idaho adopted a resolution to proceed to an election to fill the two existing vacancies, and it elected Mr. Shoup and Mr. McConnell, without specifying the length of term of either, leaving that to be determined by the Senate. How does that fact affect the question of the Legislature having elegied a third man, whose term of office is to commence in the future?

Mr. Hoar moved to lay on the table

a third man, whose term of office is to commence in the future?

Mr. Hoar moved to lay on the table Mr. Vance's motion to refer the credentials to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The vote was taken and it resulted—yeas, 22; nays 15 (no quorum). The roll was then called and lifty-three Senators answered to their names. This showed the presence of more than a quorum; but several of those present were paired and could not vote.

At the suggestion of Mr. Hoar the call for the yeas and nays was withdrawn and his own motion to lay on the table was withdrawn and Mr. Vance's motion to refer the credentials of Messrs. Shoup and McConnell to the Committee on Privileges and Elections was agreed to.

Mr. Aldrich offered his resolution for the amendment of the rules, which he had heretofore given notice of, and asked that it be printed and laid over.

Mr. Cockrell asked whether it was new in order to move to refer the resolution to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. Cockreil asked whether it was now in order to move to refer the resolution to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. Aldrich—Not now. That motion will be in order when the resolution comes up. It is not now before the Senate.

Mr. Cockreil—Why is it not?

Mr. Aldrich—By my asking that it go

Mr. Cockrell—Then the Senator offers Mr. Cockrell—Then the Senator offers
the resolution and then objects to it—
sking that it go over.
Mr. Aldrich—That is the practical effect.
Mr. Cockrell—All right.
The resolution went over.
The Elections bill was then taken up,
and Mr. Hiscock addressed the Senate in
its surrous.

M'THERSON'S SPEECH.

A Severe Arraignment of Philadelphia Election Methods. Senator McPherson of New Jersey made a strong speech against the Elections bill last Wednesday, concluding on Thursday, It was the more effective because he gave

last Wedtheselay, concolluding on Thursday. It was the more effective because he gave some emirently practical illustrations drawn from the election methods in voque in Philadelphia. He was very abundantly supplies with facts and figures.

He contrusted the registration and the votes each in 188 and 1800 in Philadelphia with the same in New York, Roston and Brooklyn. The Philadelphia figures were relargely in excess of those of the other cities that the Sennite of those of the other cities that the Sennite of the Miladelphia is systematically padded.

The New Jorsey Senator woke up Mr. Hardy the former was not an argument in favor of the full.

Mr. McTherson regifed that it would be the former was not an argument in favor of the full.

Mr. McTherson regifed that it would be the to appet the proposed law to reform Philadelphia, as the existing Federal law as applied there was a mockery. To relabele this more than the quanted largely from the report of the Committee of One Humbred, made by Mr. Car. on the election of 1870. He read editorials from Philadelphia as the resistor federal law as applied there was a mackery. To relabele the proposed law to reform Philadelphia as the resistor federal law as applied there was a mackery. To relabele the resistance of the Committee of One Humbred, made by Mr. Car. on the election of 1870. He read editorials from Philadelphia, as the existing Federal law as applied there was a mackery. To relabely from the report of the Committee of One Humbred, made by Mr. Car. on the election of 1870. He read editorials from Philadelphia, whom he did not name, which chamed that frandulent votes had been east in the late election and that the registration was largely frandulent.

Kellher sensors Cameron for Quay were upon the floor while McFloresm was marking his virulent attack upon Philadelphia and the proposed law of the cameron and the latter was the historian distribution of entire the proposed law of the cameron and the latter was the law of the decidency and strikers and and the latt

ulator and a wicked wire-puller. Senato Cameron, too, should rish forward to ill the oratorical breach. The public pa-tiently awaits their foward movement.

A Senatorial Pooh-Bah. When ex-Governor Shoup of Idaho pre-ented his credentials and was sworn in as

sented his credentials and was sworn in as Senator this morning the unusual occurrence was presented of a Senator certifying to his own credentials. The occasion for this Pouh-Bab performance on the part of the new Senator lay in the fact that at the time of his election he was fovernor of the State, and under the law it was his duty to pass officially upon his own election and certify the fact to the United States Senate.

Senator Shoup was assigned to a seat on the extreme outer aisle on the Republicanside. He is a man of fine percentil aidress, weighing near 330 pounds, fully six feet in height, and baid headed. A close-cropped silvery moustache gives him a Frenchy appearance. His colleague, Senator-elect McConneil, did not appear he not having yet arrived in the city. Toth the new Senators are free-coluage advocates. dvocates.

Against the Conger Lard Bill. Mr. Hiscock to-day presented to the Senate a memorial from the Produce Ex-change of New York against the Conger Lard bill, and favoring the Paddock Pure Food bill.

Changing Its Route.

Mr. Wolcott to-day introduced in the senate a bill to amend the charter of the

Senate a bill to amend the charter of the Rock Creek Railway Company. It changes the route as follows:

Commencing at a point on Counceticut avenue extended, to be selected by the District Commissioners, not less than 300 feet north of the point where Hartford street extended interseits said avenue; thence due west through the Evans tract, the Clark tract, the Thompson and the Busey tracts, to the line of Thirty-fourth street extended; thence north along the line of Thirty-fourth street extended; thence north along the line of Thirty-fourth street to Pierrepont Place to Tenallytown road. to Tenallytown road.

Declined to Commit Himself. Representative Kerr, chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania, when asked to-day if he intended vania, when asked to-day if he intended to be a candidate for re-election as chairman, declined to express himself in one way or the other upon the subject. The committee meets at Harrisonburg the latter part of next month. It is believed at the Capitol that Mr. Kerr will respect the general sentiment of his party in Pennsylvania and accept a re-election.

Ex-Senator Wallace's Pailure. Representative Kerr, Chairman of the Representative Kerr, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania, has returned to Washington from a visit to Clearfield, where he had the opportunity of learning the private facts relating to the failure of ex-Senator Wallace. He states that the collapse has had no effect whatever upon the business interests of Clearfield county, and that the people there regard it as only a temporary embarrassment. He says Mr. Wallace will be given ample time to gather himself together and that he will emerge from the trouble as solid as a rock. The assets (he claims) far exceed the liabilities, and that every creditor will be paid dollar for dollar.

ANSWERING WANAMAKER.

The Civil Service Commission Reply to His Criticisms.
The Civil Service Commission has addressed a letter to the President in reply to eral in which Mr. Wanamaker said that the civil service examination ought to be improved by being rendered more diffi-cult.

In its letter the Commission points out the fact that they have many times asked high officials of the Postoffice Department high officials of the Postoffice Department for suggestions as to the improvement of these examinations, and have also asked the Postmaster-General himself, and that the officials have never been able to give them any suggestions. This report, they say, is the first intimation they have received of the Postoffice Department having anything whatever to suggest.

The Postmaster-General's statement that from one-third to one-fourth of the men furnished by the Commission through the Railway Mail Service examination have not proved satisfactory is denied by the Commission in its letter, which shows that more than nine-tenths of these men

that more than nine-tenths of these men are still kept in the service, and the Commissioners' express surprise that their work is not satisfactory. Thus, the Commission says, the figures of Mr. Wamamaker's own report contra-

of Mr. Wanamaker's own report contra-dict his assertion. The figures also show that of the postoffice inspectors furnished from the Commission's list more than 90 have been retained. There is no class of employes, the Commission says in con-clusion, which it is more desirable to keep from political patronage than post-office inspectors.

THE SURRENDER OF BIG FOOT.

He Meets the Cavalry He Fought on the Little Horn. WOUNDED KNEE CHEEK, S. D., Dec. 29.— The surrender of Big Foot and his band

The surrender of Big Foot and his band of hostiles was an interesting sight.

The morning was bright and warm as a summer's day. Every one of the soldiers had his overcoat off and was talking weather. The fifteen Indian scouts had been gone two days and no word from them. Little Battle started out at day-break, and at 10.30 was seen dashing over the ridge for camp, waving his hat. In a few minutes he was at Major Whiteside's quarters, with the good news that Big Foot was only eight miles away.

Boots and saddles was sounded, and if ever a lot of men got out of camp in a hurry it was the veterans of the Seventh. In a few moments they were hurryin; over the ridge, eastward toward Porcupine Butte. Passing that they turne north and east, descending the slope t the Porcupine Valley, where they soo found Big Foot's band drawn up in lin like soldiers and apparently ready fo battle.

like soldiers and apparently ready fo battle,

There were over 150 warlike bucks, heavily armed, facing the cavalry that they met last in 1870 on the Little Big Horn. One shot from any source, and a tragedy would go over the wires, but Big Foot advanced from his side and Major Whiteside from the boys in blue. Big Foot started in for a long talk on how weary he was of running around, and said he wanted to open his heart to the chief of the soldiers.

Whitesides was there, however, for business, not talk, and said that he must surrender or fight. Like magic up went a flag of truce, and Big Foot surrendered his band of over 150 warriors and 230 women and children.

The prisoners were marched over to the old camp on Wounded Knee. The battalion has surrounded the Indian camp, and will keep vigilant guard over them until more troops arrive. The prisoners include the Sitting Bull gang that fled after their chief's death. Scouts just in report that Short Bull and his braves are on their way to the agency, and are in camp now at the Catholic mission, only six miles away.

RAFFIC CIFY, S. D., Dec. 29.—General Miles will be in the saidle after to-day. He will start this afternoon for Pine Hidge, going through the Bad Lands with an escort of scouts and the Sixth Cavalry.

MR. NEWLANDS' VIEWS

OF SILVER AND OF THE FUTURE OF THE BONANZA STATE.

His Reasons for Favoring the Remonetization of the White Botal-Itis Faith In Nevada's Future and His Labors to Secure It,

In 1870 there was graduated in the law class of Columbia College, in this city, a young man of 23. He was bright, a hard student, a favorite affike with the proferrors and with his fellow students, all of whom joined in predicting for him a brilliant future. After receiving his diploma he adopted Horace Greeky's famous advice and went West, as far West as he could well go, in fact, since he stopped only when he reached the Golden Gates which lock the harbor of San Francisco. There, for seventeen years, he re nained fulthful to his calling, building w a large and incrative practice and ad-vancing to the front rank in his profession, which, in the Golden State, embraces some of the strongest and most learner lawyers in the country. In 1887 his du-ties as trustee of one of the largest estates on the Pacific coast, that of the late Sen

ator William Sharon, required his Removal to the State of Nevada, where he has since made his home and where he still maintains his local residence. Always interested in political and economical questions, he soon became deeply interested in the silver question in its bearing upon the financial policy of the Government. He investigated that subject in the same profound and exhaustive manner which years before had characterized his legal studies. He became a convert to the double mouetary standard or bi-metallic system of currency. In 1880 he was sent as a delegate to the great Silver Convention held at \$2. Louis and by that convention was made a member of the National Executive Silver Committee. He is now vice-chairman of that committee.

Mr. Prancis G. Newlands, whose figure has become a familiar one in this city, is dence. Always interested in political and

Mr. Francis G. Newlands, whose figure has become a familiar one in this city, is of about medium height, well-proportioned, with brown hair, smooth face, a high and broad forchead, and a pair of as clear, keen blue eyes as were ever set in a man's head. Within the past year Mr. Newlands has renewed his early acquaintance with Washington and has become a favorite in his club, the Metropolitan, and in society, while in business circles

No Man Stands Higher,
he being connected with several large enterprises designed to forward the interests
of the Capital City,
In conversation Mr. Newlands is interesting, cultured and convincing; his
manner, though direct and utterly unaffected, showing the orator, as is natural,
he possessing the gift of oratory in a high
degree. On no subject does he talk more
clearly or convincingly than upon the
silver question and the questions collateral thereto. In a recent informal talk
upon this subject, which just now is occupying the attention of the country more
generally than any other, Mr. Newlands
expressed

His Opinions Without Reserve. No Man Stands Higher,

His Opinions Without Reserve. With no attempt to reproduce his language the writer will attempt, as best he may, to set out the views advanced by Mr. Newlands.

Prior to the meeting of the St. Louis

Prior to the meeting of the St. Louis silver convention the movement for the free coinage and complete and untrammeted remonetization of silver was almost entirely confined to the States producing the white metal. That convention set on foot an agitation which has drawn into the movement the farming and industrial classes practically to a man, and largely the manufacturing and mercantile classes as well, while even the bankers and brokers, the "bulls" and the "bears," of Wall Street have divided on the question. The signs of the times are hopeful indeed.

The executive committee appointed by the convention established its headquarters in this city and began

A Campaign of Education by means of circulars, speeches and by means of circulars, speeches and pamphlets, which were widely and lavishly distributed in every section of the country. The object was to educate the people directly, so that they might bring the necessary pressure to bear upon their Senators and Representatives in Congress, The attention of the people was called to the fact that, since the demonetization of silver in 1873, the purchasing power of money, i. e., gold, had been steadily increasing, while, on the other hand, the prices of all the products of labor, of all

money, i.e., gold, had been steadily increasing, while, on the other hand, the prices of all the products of labor, of all commodities, in fact, had just as steadily diminished. In other words, that as the price of gold had increased, so had the price of commodities—of wheat, corn, cotton, wool, silver, all the products of the soil, of the mines and of the factories—decreased, the decrease of the latter being proportionate to the increase of the former.

The claim was made, and substantiated, that the cause of this lay in the cutting off of one of the natural sources of supply, silver from the teeming mines of the West, thus lessening and contracting the money volume not only of this country but of the world.

The claim was made, and substantiated, that there never was enough of both gold and silver, let alone of gold alone, to supply the civilized world with money, and that hence arose the necessity of supplementing the coin supply by the issuance of Government and bank notes.

The Silver Committee has pressed this question in every Congressional district in the United States.

It was the Leading Issue

It Was the Leading Issue

It Was the Leading Issue
in the last campaign. The leaders of the
Farmers' Alliance say it had greater prominence even than the Tariff act. As a result of the labors of the Silver Committee
and of the general agitation inaugurated
by it, it may be said that the Farmers'
Alliance and the labor organizations
throughout the country are now unanimously in favor of the full and complete
restoration of silver as a money metal
through free coinage.

Mr. Newlands does not believe it to be
necessary to enter into an international
agreement anterior to the full remonetization of silver. This Government with its
05,00,000 of people should assume a
courageous leadership on the financial
question. Three-fourths of the world—
all of Asia, South America, Mexico—use
silver exclusively, besides some European
countries which maintain the bi-metallic
system. We now have, consequently, a
chance to put our financial system on the
best possible footing, backing every
Trensury note by its full value in metal,
gold or silver, deposited in the United
States Treasury. The silver men are not
against gold. They are for both the yellow
and the white metal—bi-metallists. They
insist that if we rely upon gold alone we
will soon be confronted with

A Condition, Not a Theory,

A Condition, Not a Theory,

A Condition, Not a Theory, the condition being a short supply of gold and a consequent lack of money. There are now no great gold mines. They have been exhausted, and the arts and dentristy are rapidly absorbing the supply, hardly enough gold being produced these days to meet these demands.

As already stated Mr. Newlands takes an interest in politics. Born in Mississippi, near the famous old town of Natchez, the most beautiful and romantic spot on the Father of Waters, reared in Illinois, and caluated at Yale, though retiring from those classic shades in his jumor year, and taking his law degree here in this hotbed of politics, it is but natural that he should carly show political inclinations and aptitude. In California be soon took high rank with his party, the Democratic, his standing being such that he was brought forward for the United States Sanate by the Democrats opposed to Senator Hearst, but withdrew before the time appointed for the Legislature to elect.

Mr. Newlands remained a Democrat metal President Cleveland issued his celebrated

brated
Tariff Reform Message.
Differing with the views there set forth and made the shibboleth of Democracy, he left that party when it renominated Mr. Cleveland and voted and worked for General Harrison, and has since acted with the Republican party. In connection with this change of parties is a little story worth the telling, and which until now has never been told.

After Describer Cleveland by transpared

MEN OF THOUGHT.

his noted message he sent for the late William Dorsheimer, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of New York, ex-Congressman and editor of the New York Star, the Democratic Administration organ. Governor Dersheimer was a free-trader in principle, but at the same time believed that diplomacy had a place in politics. President Cleveland read the message to him. Governor Dersheimer said:

"It is right, but you must consider its effect upon the coming election. I fear its promulgation now will result in the defeat of the party." TION DISCUSSES TAXATION.

Papers Read by Professor Seligman and Hon, Thomas G. Shearman-The Business Meeting-To Be the Guests of

The American Economic Association centinued its session at 10 o'clock this morning, the first paper being read by Professor Edwin R. A. Selignman, on the "Incidents of Local Taxation."

city real estate.

"A tax on economic rent," he said in abstract, "all writers are agreed, will fall on the land owner, and cannot be shifted. A tax on agricultural profits, produce or value of the land ownerd, some have supposed will be shifted. But the Ricordian theory holds good only on the assumption of the absolute mobility of capital, and the complete isolation of the community. In practical life all these assumptions are untrue. The land tax will tend to rest on the land owner, not the consumer.

"In city real estate there may be three systems: (1) a tax on the ground owner—the single tax idea; (2) a tax on the house owner—the continental system; (3) a tax on the ground owner—the different continental system; (3) a tax on the ground owner—the American system.

"(1) A fax on the ground owner who is at the same time the house owner—the American system. The message was sent in. The result is known.

During the last campaign Mr. Newlands stamped Nevada for the Republican ticket, which was elected by the largest prejectionate majority the party has had in any State of the Union. Nevertheless Mr. Newthols is opposed to the Federal Elections bill now being discussed in the Senate. He thinks that the sentiment among the Republicans in the West is against the measure. The feeling there is to let the South settle the race question; and that if the negroquestion is eliminated from politics the Southern whites will ultimately divide, and thus the competition of two parties

"(1) Atax on the ground owner can never
be shifted. A tax on the house owner, if
it be a special tax, will remain on the
building owner when population increases
or is stationary. It will be shifted on the
ground owner only in exceptional cases,
It will be shifted on the occupier in the
normal condition of advance in economic
welfare.

"If it is not an exclusive tax, only so much will be transferred to the occupier as exceeds the usual rate for other property. The remainder will fall on the house owner.

"(2) The incidents of the American property tax in cities depends partly on the relative value of the house and lot, partly on the actual enforcement of a general property tax, partly on the peculiar circumstances of each case.

"In proportion, as the general property tax is practically a real property tax, and as the value of the house generally exceeds that of the lot, the main burden of the tax under actual conditions of increasing prosperty is shifted to the occupiers. The property tax in American cities is in the main borne by those least able to pay.

"(3) A tax levied on the occupier will rest, as to the building rent portion, almost entirely on the occupier, and as to the ground rent part, will fall to some extent on the occupier. By far the larger portion of the tax is born by the tenant. The English system is even more unfavorable to the occupier than is the American."

Hou, Thomas G. Shearman followed

Hon. Thomas G. Shearman followed

Hon. Thomas G. Sacarman followed Professor Seligman in a paper upon "Crooked Taxation."

"The long and universal popularity of methods of taxation," he said, "which, in fact, oppress and even plunder those among whom they are popular, is the best illustration of the value of a name. For not merely the popularity of these For not merely the popularity of these forms of taxation, but even their endurance for a single year, out of the centuries during which they have existed, is due entirely to the judicious selection of

a name.
"There is in existence in nearly all na-tions a system of taxation which bears certain uniform characteristics. No one certain uniform characteristics. No one can tell the precise amount actually contributed to the support of government by any one person under this system. No one can tell how much of the money paid by the final taxpayer goes to the support of the government or how much goes into the private purse of the individual. A large portion of the final tax burden is invariably perverted to private use. Under this system honest men are often forced to abandon honest work and to live upon legalized robbery. It has been intentionally applied for a century in America and for at least two centuries in Europe. The whole burden of such taxes rests upon consumption and not at all upon wealth.

"The system actually exempts property from? the support of government, and

from) the support of government, and draws taxes only from those who have to spend and in proportion to their wealth, as the necessary expenses of the very rich. These taxes bear with a hundred-fold severity upon the very poor as compared with the very rich."

Averaging all classes of society under this system, the poor, as a class, invariably pay ten times their proper share of taxes, while the rich pay less than one-tenth of their proper share. In addition to this, the system generally, though not invariably, adds to the cost of supporting the Government, a private profit so large as to exceed the whole amount of taxes paid by the rich as a class. The whole of this private profit goes to a portion of the richer class, thus exempting them, as a class, from all taxation and giving them a large net profit from the very fact of taxation.

"This system, therefore, perpetually increases the natural savings of the rich, while it almast swallows up the natural savings of the poor poore.

"(2) To shift the burden of taxation from those best able to bear it to those lenst able to bear it.

"(3) To remove all checks upon the extravagance of government by making the only persons who know that they pay taxes indifferent as to the amount of taxes, if not actually interested in maintaining needless taxes for the sake of a profit upon their re-collection.

"(4) To force into existence a class of wealthy men, whose income depends upon legalized robbery.

"(5) To complicate the business of the country with taxation, so that enemous burdens are kentoused will suffer if these burdens are removed.

"(6) To promote bribery and corruption by making business profits directly depend upon political action."

An anendment was presented and pared increasing the life-membership fee from \$25 to \$20. The constitution was also amended, on motion of Professor Caldwell, providing for the appointment of a committee to manage and clift a scientific publication for the aspeciation.

To-night being the "Field Night" of the Cosmos Club, at invitat

Philaphipula, Dec. 29.—Geriach & Harjes, bankers and stock brokers, have made an assignment. The first does a large commission business on the Stock Exchange, nearly all for small customers on light margins. They are rated at from \$100,000 to \$150,000. Mr. Gerlach is a member of the New York Stock Exchange. Their business was principally with Germans. The failure is said to be due to inability to get margins from their customers quickly enough.

Assignment of Justices. At a meeting of the justices of the So occur Court of the District the following elignments were determined upon for th

AUCTION SALES.

D' NEASSON BROW, Auctioneers. RUSTEES SALE OF NEW BRICK HOUSE ON FOURAND A HALF STREET, BE TWEEN N AND O STREETS SOUTH-WEST.

Under and by virtue of a deed of frast, vaccorded in Liber No. 1489, Jolio 148, et esp, our of the land records of the Berich of Committee the Undersigned trastees will sell at public suction, in front of the provides on TUESDAY, the THIRTIETH DAY OF DECKMIEN, 1899, at QUARTER OF FIVE O'CLOCK P. M. lot seventy-four (74) of John R. McLean and John Van Liberiah's sub-division of separative bundred and forty-six close, in the city of Washington, D. C. as said sub-division is recorded in book 13, page 1984, together with the improvements, etc.

secured by dead of trust on property sold, or all cash, at option of purchaser. If terms of sale are not compiled with in ten (10) days from day of sale, the trustees reserve the right to re-sell at risk of defaulting purchaser. A deposit of \$100 will be required when bid is accepted, W. E. ELIMONSTON, Trustee, 500 Fifth street northwest. C. H. WILLIAMSON, Trustee.

GEO. W. STICKNEY, Auctioneer, hou Eleventh street.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROVER TY ON THE COUNTRY OF FLOW AND AND UNIMPROVED PROVEN BY VILLE OF CERTAIN OF FLOW AND ADDITIONAL SETTING AND UNIMPROVED PROVEN BY VILLE OF A CEILIN deed of Irust, recorded in Liber No. 1882, follo 30, one of the land records for the District of Columbia, and at the written request of the party secured thereby, we will offer for sole in front of the premises, on SATUEDAY, THE 30 DAY OF JANUARY, A. D. 1801, at 430 oclock p. m., the following described property, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, to wit Lots numbered from 32 to 39, both inclusive, in Jas. H. Marrissubstitision of part of square numbered 525, or so many thereof as may be necessary to pay the indebtedness, secured by said deed of trust.

Terms of sale: One-third cash and the basee in three years, with interest at the rate of six per centum per annun, payable semi-annually, and secured by a deed of trust on the purchaser. Fifty dollars deposit will be required on each lot at time of sale, Altonvey ancing and recording at purchaser's cost. Terms to be compiled with in litteen days, or the property will be resold at the risk and cost of the defaulting parchaser.

APPLETON P. CLARKE, 312, 343.

ne defaulting purchaser.
APPLETON P. CLARKE, JR.,
JAS. H. MARR,

MARRIED. JONES McGOWAN. On December 25, 1800 by Rev. Henry Baker, D. D., of Washington Henry V. Jones of Baltimore and Manie Mc Gowan of Brandon, Miss. Baltimore and Au napolis papers please copy.

DIED. DUTITOW.—In New York, December 37, 1899 after a short lilness, of pacumonia, James Q. busband of Nannie E. Dutrow, and son of John S. and Harriet A. Dutrow.

DE MERITT.—On December 28, 1890, Mr. Apphia P. De Meritt. Interment at Manchester, N. H. HILL.—On Saturday, December 27, 1800, at 11:45 p. m., Marth. A., beloved wife of George Hill, Ir., in the 74th year of her age. Puneral from her late residence, 1833 M street, Georgetown, 2 p. m., Tuesday, 30th Instant. GEDDES.—On December 27, 1890, at the residence of her son, 220 First street northeast. Swann S. Geldes, relict of Robert Goddes, in the Sid year of her age.

Funced and interment in Baltimore, Md.

Funeral and interment in Baltimore, Md.

ARMOUR.—At 2:15 p. in., December 28, 1800,
Sarah E.; beloved wife of Robert Armour, 1901
Q street northwest,

KANE.—On Sunday, December 28, 1800, at 11
o'clock a. in., John P. Kane, beloved bueband
of Sallie Kane, and eldest son of John and
Joanna Kane, aged 25 years and 10 months.

Funeral from his parent's residence, 318 First
street northwest, Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock,
thence to St. Aloysiav Church, Friends and
acquaintances invited to attend.

HAST.—On Friday, December 35, 1800, Elle

equantances invited to the second of the BAST.—On Friday, December 25, 1800, Ella, outes, daughter of Charles L. and Mary Bast, god 6 years and 2 months.
Funeral strictly private. CAMPBELL—At Durango, Col., December 4, 1800, at 620 a. m., Patrick Campbell, oldest rother of Mrs. Andrew Baldwin. The remains will be brought to this city for

interment.

COMPTON.—On Saturday, December 27, 1890, at 11 a. m., at 317 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, William II. Compton, aged 66 years.;

DIXON.—On Saturday, December 27, 1890, at 5:15 a. m., William Arthur Dixon; beloved son of W. T. and Rachel K. Dixon, aged 14 years and 7 months.

and 7 months.

EBBERT.—At Garfield Rospital, Decem.

7. 1880, of consumption. Jenuic, believed to the late David F. Ebbert. GALLAGHER.—On December 27, 1800, John Gallagher, aged 63 years, at his residence, 818 Sixth street southwest.

GUINNIP.—On December 26, 1800, at Elmira, N. Y., George B., youngest son of R. H. Guinnip.

GURLEY.—At her residence, No. 3005 Q street northwest, December 37, 1830, Mary C., widow of the late Revere W. Gurley and daughter of the late Rev. R. R. Gurley, in the 52d year of herage.

HOWE.—On Saturday, December 27, 1800, at 215 octobr a m. Aletha E. widow of the late

ichard liowe, in the 68th year of her age

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. New York. Dec. 20 .- Money on call aned at 5@6 per cent.

leaned at 5@6 per cent.

Exchange steady; posted rates 480@484; actual rates, 4782@479 for sixty days and 4822@483 for demand.

Governments steady; currency 6s, 109 bid; 4s coupon, 1223 bid; 43s do., 1034 bid.

There was a little more trading in stocks this morning, but the increase was slight. Up to 12 o'clock only 79,200 shares changed hands. The same narrowness prevalled in fluctuations as has characterized the market for several days past. The opening prices were generally fractionally higher than Saturday's closing, the improvement in some cases being as high as 3 per cent. During the first hour there were further improvements. Lackawanna, Rock Island and Northern Pacific preferred were the features, and under their lead prices at 11 o'clock were up a and 14 per-cent. Union Pacific was the only exception, being sluggish and weak. After 11 o'clock the market was dull, but firm, and the advance of the first hour was fully maintained. At this writing there is nothing doing.

Mashington Stock Exchange.

Reported for The Carric by Gurley & Stevens, real estate and local securities, 123 F street northwest.

Sales—Regular call, 12 o'clock m.—Wash L. I. 1st., 840 at 951. Eckington & Soldiers' Home R. R., 10 at 991; 2 at 901; 20 at 90. Riggs Ins. Co., 25 a 74; Wash. Ches. 255 at 204. 25 at 204. 21 at 961; 50 at 304. American Graphophone, 8 at 123.

Miscellaneous Bonds—W. & G. R. R. convertible 68, 106; Masonie Hall Association, 8s. C 1888, 104; Wash. Hall Association, 8s. C 1888, 104; Wash. Lt. Infantry, 1st. 1994, 93; Wash. Gaslight Co., Ser. R. 6s, 1131; Wash. Gaslight Co., Ser. R. 6s, 1131; Wash. Gaslight Co., Ser. R. 6s, 114; National Hank Stocks—Bank of Washington, 423; Bank of Republic, 290; Metropolitan, 250; Central, 300; Farmers and Mechanics, 100; Citisens', 170; Columbia 136; Cupital, 120; West End., 94; Traders' 120.

Hailroad Stocks—Wash, and Ggo., 210;

199.
Railroad Stocks—Wash, and Geo., 210;
Capitol and North O Street 48; Eckington and Soldiers' Home, 501; Georgetown
and Tennallytown, 47; Metropolitan, 110.
Insurance Stocks—Fremen's, 43;
Franklin, 48; Metropolitan, 82; National
Union 18; Arlundon, 165; Corroran, 58;
Columbia, 14; German American, 165;
Petenne, 85; Riggs, 71; People's, 42; Lincoln, 44; Genmercial, 4.
Title Insurance Stocks—Real Estate
Title, 123; Columbia Title, 67;
Gra and Electric Light, 81; Oks and
U.S. Electric Light; 134.
U.S. Electric Light; 134.
Telephone Stocks—Pennsylvania, 25;

U. S. Kleetrie Light; 134.
Telephone Stocks—Pennsylvania, 25;
American Graphophone, 125.
Miscallaneous stock—Washington Market, 16; Ball Run Panorama Ge, 17;
Great Falls fee, 180; Pommattle Gun Carriago, 2; Wash, Loan & Trust Co., 45; American Security & Trust Co., 62.

AUCTION SALES.

DENCASSON BROS., Anchorory RESTRESS SALE OF IMPROVED PRO ELTY ON THE EAST SIDE OF TWILE I STILLER, BELVE EAST SIDE OF TWILE NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON, D. C.

By virus of a sheet of trust to us a Peren of A. D. had and dark records there have not be large to the land order the District of Columbia, and at remost of the party secured thereby, we well at public section. sale function reserve the right to result in property at the risk of defaulting purchas A deposit of \$100 will be required at time sale. All conveyancing and recording at p chaser's root.

G. H. WHLIAMSON, Trustees, W. E. EDMONSTON, Trustees, deth-20%co

DUNCANSON BROWS, Austinatory, TRUSTERS SALE OF NEW BRICK HOUSE ON FOUR AND A HALF STREET, BE TWEEN N AND O STREETS, SOUTH WEST,

TWEEN N AND O STHEET'S, SOUTH WEST.

Under and by virtue of a deed of trust of corded in Liber No. 1403, folio lift, et seq., of of the land records of the District of Columbia the undersigned trastes will sell at public lift of the provides of the land records of the provides, on TUESDA THE THRUTETH DAY OF DECEMBER, IN at QUARTER PAST FOUR OFCIOCK P. 3 of the seventy-three (30) of John B. McLesan a John Van Riswick's sub-division of square 6 hundred and forty-six (345, in the city of Was ington, D. C., as said seb-division is record in Blook in page lift, together with the liptorements, etc.

Terms of sale: One-third of the purchasen of sale: One-third of the purchasers (50) per cent per annua, interest pays semi-annually, for which purchaser to grounds-sory acies, secured by deed of trust the property sold, or all cash, at the option purchaser. It terms of sale are not compile with in ten (16) days from day of sale the trices reserve the right to resell at task of talling purchaser. A deposit of \$100 will required when bid is accepted.

W. E. EDMONSTON, Trustee,

C. H. WILLIAMSON, Trustee, del7-cod&ds.

BY VIRTUE OF A CERTAIN DEED OF trust, duly recorded in liber No. 1312 tolto 285, of the Land Records of the District of Columbia, and at the request of the holder of the notes secured thereby, we will offer for sale subtle anction, in front of the premises, or at public auction, in front of the premises, MONDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1980, at 4 o'clock p, m., the following-described restate, Iving and being in the city of Washitun, D. C., to wit: Part of lot 8 in square 177, being premises No. 300 II street nowther Terms of sale cash. A deposit of \$280 to be or at purchaser's cost. Terms of sale to be or at purchaser's cost. Terms of sale to be or at purchaser's cost. Terms of sale to be or at purchaser's cost. Terms of sale to be or plied with in ton days from day of sale, or property will be resold at risk and cost of faulting purchaser. GOODWIN Y. ATLEE. RDWARD W. WHITAKER.

SPECIAL NOTICES. WILL PAY FULL COMMISSION TO REAL ESTATE AGENTS FOR SELLING. For Prices and Terms

> Apply to EMMONS & KING, Builders and Owners,

Atlantic Building de13-15 FOR SALE—CORNER OF SPRUCE street and Harewood avenue, Le Droit Park.

Pive New Two-story and Attic Brick Dwellings, with Porches, all Modern Improvements on Spruce street.

Six Houses, Two Stories, Attics and Collars—Finished with Paper—All Modern Improvements, on Harewood avenue.

Also corner House, corner of Spruce and Harewood avenue.

For Price and Terms Apply to

WILLIAM J. LEWIS,

Owner and Builder, On premises. CHIROPODIST.

1416 Pennsylvania avenne, opposite Willard's Hotel. Thousands from far and near visit Dr. White's establishment for relief from and avoidance of corns, bunions, diseased nails and all other foot troubles. Hours, Sa, m. to 6 p. m. Sundays, 9 to 123,10 ffice fee 2 per visit for putting the feet in good order. Betablished 1861.

J. WILLIAM LEE (Successor to Henry Lec's SONS), UNDERTAKER, 220 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE N. W.,

Branch Office, 488 Maryland ave. s. w. willy NOT HAVE YOUR SHIRTS made by one of the most celebrated centers in America? Prices same as those third-rate cutters charge. P. T. HALL, 506 F street n.w.

. WANTED-HELP. WANTED—A MAN TO VISIT THE SHOE and one the drug trade and take orders for a well-advertised article; liberal commission paid. Address CHAS, S. REES, Philadelphia, Pa. 22-46

WANTED-SALESMAN TO VISIT THE grocery and bardware trade. Address with references STANDARD WIRE GOODS COMPANY, No. 388 Stock Exchange Building, Chicago. WANTED-A GOOD TIN-TYPE OPERA SON'S, 401 7th st. n. w. 20-3

WANTED-FIRST-CLASS COOK. 1031 1 20-3

W ANTED-GOOD COOK AND MAN FOR dining-room, who can also drive a horse. Apply with city references at 2015 Mass, are. WANTED-COLORED GIRL FOR GRN-eral housework. Apply with references at 17 N. Y. ave. u. w. 2018

WANTED A RESPECTABLE WHITE girl to do general honsework in a small family; good cook. Call till January 1,499 to 21. B. V. WANTED-A WHITE NURSE AND DO sowing dood references required. Apply 1810 Mass. ave. 27-38 WANTED-AT 102 15TH ST. N. W., AN experienced cofored woman as nurse; must be well recommended. 21-51

ANTED-STENGGRAPHER AND Type-writer from 10 to 11 and 3 to 4. Address 24-31 WANTED—A WHITE WOMAN, GERMAN or Swede preferred, for cooking and general hopework. Apply with reference at 20 North Capitol at. 24-36

WANTED - RESPECTABLE WOMAN for small biuscheeping, Inquire at 90 years.

WANTED SITUATIONS.

WANTED-TWOEDFATELY A SEC-tion to pick or resiscon books to Address J. C. tolesoffer. ASSESS J. C. D. 180 Cones.

WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE CALD. WANTED BY A YOUNG COLORED

FOR RENT-ONE DASEMENT ROOM suitable for doctor's offer; also two texts whiched snows. For 12th st. c. w. 22.0

FOR LENT- UNFORNISHED PARLOUS: shed zoones, we and gift the little and

Poli RENG-PURINBRIDD GOMS ON 187 hand all flours informable room on a choose loose destroits elimited note? So, see that and an information of the Capital Call at No. 187 A state. I identing private comes on all doser buy sindow, shows, cathiel mantels, best, gas an-bath, on a resolubility also since dilulus topin and blinden, sear chemp. 1811 Places Place.

FOR BENT-101 H ST. N. W. COSMU-idealing recess on fet Board bendesonly front-feet as parket and bendesonly fermis re-sonable. FOR LEST 1017 PA. AVE. N. W. O GN. Intribled ranges cross-room; housekeep-ing, water and gast \$17.

POR RENT-LARGE, PLEASANT, C.M. munificating receive; 2 in receive with boxed. FOR BRITTA BASEMENT DINING thom and kibeless, best location; rout for meals supplied. Autress X., this office. 24-22

FOR PENT SEWLY FURNISHED, ALSO SIL Get, n. w. Will Get, n. w. Will Get, n. w. FOR HENT NICELY PURNISHED ROOM: Birth and heat, \$10. %5 lith st. n. w.

FOR RENT-FURNISHED 20 STORY front room, with communicating half room, 710 10th st. n. w. 24-51 FOR RENT-4 FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for honsekeeping; sink, etc., on same fisser; rest \$30. Apply at 12588th st. n.w. POB RENT AND H.S.T. N. W., A VEHY destrable the story back room; comfort-ably furnished and suitable for two young men, bath on the same floor; no children.

FOR RENT-717 1 ST. N. W., LARGE south front rooms, suitable for Positions or living, on let and all floors. N. c. cor. 8th and I sto. n. w.; terms reasonable. 29-4t FOR HENT-VERY HANDSOME LARGE

POR RENT CHEERFUL AND COMFORT able double and single rooms, with good board. 630 Pa. ave. n. w. 22-3 FOR BENT-PURNBHED OR UNFUR

OR RENT-UNFURNISHED-. 17 rs. and etable. 14th st. cm. 15 rs. 1417 Mass. avc. n. w., 12 rs. 1208 H st. n. w. 12 rs. 1614 Sist st. n. w. 14 rs. 1518 Conn. avc. 11 rs. 1710 Q st. n. w. 11 rs. 1715 Q st. n. w., 11 rs. 319 Coss. ave., 15 rs. 1535 G st., 9 rs. 1539 G st. n. w., 11 rs. 155 F st. n. w., 11 rs. 155 I st. n. w., 14 rs. 1211 N. Y. avc. n. w., 5 rs. and str. 1524 20th st. n. w., 5 rs. 115 Mass. avc. n. w., 7 rs. 1412 10th st. n. w., 7 rs. 1422 10th st. n. w., 7 rs. 1633 Pomeroy st., 5 rs.

The above houses can be examined by per-mit from our office only. THOMAS J. FISHER & CO., 1324 F at n. w. POR RENT-JANUARY 1-A 6-BOOM brick house; in good condition; on New derey ave. n. w., near K st; \$14 per menth in advance; can be seen new. Apply WM. B. MOORE, 407 7th st. n. w. 19-3:

FOR SALE AND BENT.

REAL ESTATE BULLETIN. THOMAS E. WAGGAMAN, 917 F street.
Changes made Wednesdays and Saturdays.
THREE-STORY BRICK AND PRAME
BOUSES FOR SALE.

TWO-STORY BRICK AND FRAME HOUSES FOR SALE. SOUTHEAST.

UNIMPROVED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Mist sis 5th at bet N and O 5 at Let ist and 3d sis th at above Grant ave. B and C 30th and 21st sis HOUSES FOR HENT.

STORES, OFFICES, ETC. Str and dwg 1100 16th et n w. 11 re.
Str and dwg 1510 7th et n w. 6 re.
Str and dwg 1510 7th et n w. 6 re.
Lir and dwg 500 7th et n w. 6 re.
Lir and dwg 500 7t et n w. 6 re.
Lir and dwg 500 7t et n w. 6 re.
Str and dwg 516 G et e w. 6 re.
400 7th et. nt foor front re.
Ganton Ballding room 25.

LOANS.
In sums to said at a per cont.
REAL ENTATE INVESTMENT.

BEAL ESTATE INVESTMENT, payable quarters, it same or stock, timely promition charged. The above is only a portion of the property on my books. For full first call at office our bolietin issued on the lat and Edg.

7. E. WARGAMAN. POR SALE INMONS & RING BUILD OF CO., desire to call direction of the public for their New Building. New marry followed on Tarret. New scinners are more entitled on art Location High. Will will be deep family for the tradection of their cent, many extraorities where the tradection of the rest, many extraorities when the property of the continuous good, and the Charles with page 122.

I OST A PUG BOAR ANSWERS TO THE highest "Rowdy," had on rolls and bell with tag 4-36. A estable reward on resonate the Dahys, S. W.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY properly—Large healthy farm, with brick house and other buildings; one bour by rail from Washington on Annapolis R. R. Address 1810 Mass ave.

WANTED BY S FIRST-CLASS COACH men; both well recommended and under stand their business. Call at \$15 7th st. s. c.

THE AMERICAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIA

the Cosmos Club. of the party."

President Cleveland said:

"If the message is right, and I believe with you that it is or I should not have written it, I shall go shead and send it in

He dealt only with the incidents of the local real estate tax. dividing them Into two branches, the land tax and the tax on city real estate.

welfare.

"If it is not an exclusive tax, only so much will be transferred to the occupier

Great Faith in Nevada,
in its future growth and prosperity. He believes that the desert lands, which now abound in alkali and produce only suge brush and jack rabbits, can be made productive and capable of supporting a vast population. This much-desired result could be brought about by a system of State recianuation of the desert lands in which the National Government should aid the State by a grant of the lands to be reclaimed within her borders. They are and will remain useless otherwise.

That Mr. Newlands has faith in his proposition is shown by what one of his Western friends told the writer. Said he:

"Mr. Newlands is one of the most energetic, enlightened and public-spärited eliseus Nevada has. He believes that it is susceptible of a development like that which has made California permanently a great agricultural State, and which has done so much for Utah. The soil was neglected in California for years, until

The Mines Ceased to Pay n fact. Then agriculture, horticulture and viniculture were taken up and throve apace, producing more gold than all the appec, producing more gold than all the mines ever worked within her borders. Mr. Newlands believes that with irrigation the same happy results can be accomplished in Nevada. To demonstrate his faith he has caused to be made at his own expense surveys of all the principal rivers and watersheds of the State. This information of incalculable value he has turned over to the State government for the public benefit. He has also written a book on the possibilities of irrigation in Nevada, which is accompanied with maps and diagrams. It has attracted much attention, not only in Nevada, but in other parts of the country. He believes Nevada is destined to become a great State and he is doing a giant's part to bring it about."

Nevada, it seems, has never built up

A Commercial Emperium.

Regardless of Consequences."

When Governor Dorsheimer, who was a friend of Mr. Newlands, told him about it, that geutleman, who was already dissatisfied with President Cleveland's stand

against sliver, said:

"If that message goes in and the Demo-cratic party commits itself substantially to free trade, I will abandon it."

The message was sent in. The result is

and thus the competition of two parties for the vote of the negroes will finally ac-cure their rights. Mr. Newlands has

Great Faith in Nevada,

A Commercial Emporium. It is thought that Reno will occupy that position and become the business centre

position and become the business centre of the State in its new development. It is advancing rapidly in that direction and shows considerable enterprise.

Mr. Newlands has displayed great zeal and rare intelligence in his advocacy of the silver cause. He has made many speeches and written much in its behalf, notably his letter in the New York Tines last summer and his open letter to Secretary Windom last winter, published in a local paper. All of these ulterances have been masterly and convincing in their marshalling of facts and

Irrefutable in Their Logic. Irrefutable in Their Logic. He is yet a young man, only 43 years old, is rich and public-spirited. His own interests and those of the Sharon estate, of which he is the sole trustee, are largely bound up in Nevada, in whose future material prosperity he has such implicit faith and for the advancement of which he is so zealously and intelligently striving.

HIS OWN CLIENT. New York, Dec. 29.—Wm. H. Buttner, the divorce lawyer who is charged with decree, was arraigned for examination in decree, was arraigned for examination in Jofferson Market Court to-day. The police officials asked for an adjournment. Buttner objected, saying he was ready to proceed at once, and complained that he had been badly treated by the police, and that he was arrested and locked up on the information of a self-confessed forger, who charged him with grand larceny for receiving a fee of \$50 for counsel fees two years ago.

receiving a fee of \$60 for counsel fees two years ago.

He said he was not charged with forgery, but larceny, and requested that his ball be reduced to the amount usually required in such cases. Buttner also took occasion to attack the newspapers, saying that if everything the papers had charged against him was true he ought to be hanged. Ball was reduced from \$3,000 to \$2,000, but Buttner was unable to even furnish the reduced ball, and he was looked up for a further examination on Wednesday.

THE GRAND OLD MAN. To-Day Gladstone is 81 Years of Age. London, Dec. 29.—To-day occurs the Sist anniversary of the birth of William

Ewart Gladstone, who is spending the day in the midst of his family and sur-

rounded by friends.

Advices from Hawarden are to the effect that the Weich village is crowded with visitors who have come from near and far to pay their respects and tender their congratulations to the vigorous old statesman. man.

Among the throng who visited Hawarden Castle to-day were many of Mr. Gladstone's American admirers. It was noticeable, too, that political enemies as well as allies were of the number who most cordially saluted the distinguished host. In addition to all this, vast stacks of congratulatory letters and telegrams, variously originating in America, Australia, the Continent and all parts of the British Empire are pouring in upon Hawarden.

THE STRIKERS DEFEATED. Most of the Employes of the Clark Mills Return.

Newars, N. J., Dec. 23.—Fifteen hun-dred of the 2,050 women who were looked out three weeks ago by the Clark Thread Company returned to work this morning. Two hundred men and boy spoaders also went back, but the summers refused to re-

vent back, but the spinners refused to re

VILAS IN THE LEAD. Wisconsin Democratic Editors Prefer

the resumption of the mills is concelled o be a practical victory for Walmsley, he superintendent, and the spinners who neisted upon his dismissal are beginning o realize that their struggle has been a he peless one.

Him for Spooner's Successor. Curcase, Dec. 29.—The Timesthis more ig publishes the result of an impury ing publishes the result of an inquiry is recently sent to the editors of Democracle papers in the State of Wisconsin regarding their preference for a United States Schator to succeed John Spooner, whose term expires March 3, 1881. All the best known Democratic editors in the State responded and the result was as follows: Colonel William F. Villas, 29; General E. S. Bragg, 6; scattering, 3.

See our line of Full Dress Suits. Else-man Bres., Seventh and E, Needing a tonic, or children who want build-ing up, should take
HROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indi-gestion, filliousness and Liver Complaints.

Hagner:
District Court—Justice James.
Criminal Court—January term, Justice
Hagner: April and October terms, Justice
Bradley.

Chicago Wheat Market.
Cincolo, Diec. 29, Opening-Wheat-May, 962. Corn-May, 963. Outs-May, 863; Pork-January, 89,374; May, 80,93; Ride-January, 80,30; May, 80,60; Ride-January, 84,30; May, 80,60. moting year.

General Term — Justices Bingliano.
James and Montgomery.

Circuit Const.—Justice Cex.

Equity and Orghans' Court.—Jamesry,
February and March terms; Justice
Bradley; remainder of year, Justice
Hanner. Sitting Bull's Wives. From the St. Joseph Gatelit. Sitting Bull had three wives, two o

> them is The-One-That-Had-Four-Robes The other seems to have distinguished horself by doing more than a wife's share toward keeping the name of the fluit family fluors the Sioux census roll, and is called The-One-That-Had-Twins-Twice,

shom survive him. The name of one

WANTED-BY A YOUNG DERIMAN do general housework in small family or as chambermald. Address or call at ult I st. n. w.